

# GERMANS REPORTED EVACUATING OSTEND

WEATHER—Fair to-night; fair and warmer Wednesday.

"If It Happens In New York  
It's In The Evening World"

## The Evening World.

FINAL  
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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# HINDENBURG SOUGHT TRUCE; ARMY NEAR FINAL DISASTER

## \$1,095,639,000 FOR LOAN NEEDED HERE IN FIVE DAYS; NATION AT HALF-WAY MARK

New York District Must Average \$219,127,800 Daily to Complete Its Quota.

BIG PLEDGES COMING.

Many Persons Holding Subscriptions to Last to Have Use of Their Money.

**Five days left.**  
In that period the New York district must raise \$1,095,639,000 for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The country as a whole in the remaining five days must raise \$2,201,580,050.

The necessary daily average for the country is \$440,316,000 and for this New York district \$219,127,800.

The Liberty Loan Committee at No. 120 Broadway officially announced at 10 o'clock this morning that the total subscriptions thus far tabulated in this district was \$704,561,000. At the same hour yesterday the total was \$649,220,450. The gain in twenty-four hours was only \$55,340,550. The overnight gain was \$20,921,050.

Thus the official figures continue to show only a slight progress. There is encouragement, however, in a statement issued to-day by Albert M. Chambers, Assistant Director of Distribution of the bonds in this district. He pointed out the fact that great financial institutions are still holding many large subscriptions upon which the initial payments have not been made.

The reason the initial payments are withheld is that the subscribers do not wish to lose interest on their money between the date of subscription and the date on which the bonds begin to bear interest. When these initial payments do begin to come in, as they must within the next few days, the official totals will necessarily increase very rapidly.

Mr. Chambers also pointed out that large subscribers may avoid loss of interest by purchasing interest-bearing Treasury certificates and using these for the payment of initial installments. In this way the invested money begins instantly to draw interest.

Another encouraging consideration pointed out by the committee to-day is the fact that a large percentage of the banks and other institutions receiving subscriptions are letting them accumulate in great sums which presently will be poured into the central headquarters.

Subscriptions aggregating \$29,470,450 were received this morning, the largest being as follows:  
Prudential Insurance Co., \$10,000,000  
Fidelity & Deposit Co., \$1,000,000  
New York Central Railroad Co., \$1,000,000  
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., \$1,000,000  
Central Savings Bank, \$1,000,000  
Union Sulphur Co., \$500,000  
Norfolk and Western Railway Co., \$500,000  
Fidelity & Deposit Co., \$500,000  
Frederick (Tex.) Sulphur Co., \$500,000  
American Agricultural Chem.

(Continued on Thirteenth Page.)  
Advice to those who want to sell their Liberty Bonds—Don't. Go to John Muir & Co., 51 Broadway—Adv.

## U. S. TROOP SHIP FILLS WITH WATER AT HOBOKEN PIER

Faulty Inspection and Defective Fittings on America Hinted at—Arrests Probable.

The United States Army transport America is resting on the bed of the Hudson River off Pier No. 3 at Hoboken. She filled with water at 7 o'clock this morning and settled within half an hour. The upper decks and superstructure of the vessel are still above water.

A Navy Department announcement at Washington said a muster roll showed no lives had been lost. This followed persistent rumors in Hoboken that between thirty and forty members of the America's crew had been trapped in the boiler room and drowned.

A Board of Inquiry, composed of seven members, whose names were withheld, began an investigation. Coupled with reports of alleged faulty inspection and defective ship fittings on the America were indications that arrests would be made before night.

A man of German ancestry was examined at length at the offices of the military police this afternoon and it was reported he was under custody.

Six weeks ago, it was learned to-day, an explosion of a steam pipe on the America cost the lives of two men, several others were injured. No fire or explosion accompanied to-day's mishap.

Another theory put forward so far is that a seacock was opened unintentionally. The authorities believe water was let into the transport by some careless or negligent act on the part of some of the mechanics who were working in the ship.

The America, according to reports, was to have sailed for France to-day. She has a capacity of 8,000 troops, but it is believed only between 200 and 300 were aboard, in addition to about 800 men of the crew of 1,200 and twenty men in sick bay. The soldiers were all taken off safely, but had to leave in such haste that they lost most of their belongings. They are being cared for at the army piers by the Red Cross.

The work of raising the America has already begun. Derricks have been transported to the scene, and divers are at work. As the vessel went down practically on an even keel, with a slight list to starboard, the task of raising her was much easier.

Coaling had been completed on one side of the America and two hours' work would have completed coaling on the other side. Forty tons of coal and large cargoes of flour and sugar had been loaded on the ship. The America is next in size to the Leviathan, the largest transport in the American service, and is 22,500 tons. She formerly was one of the trans-Atlantic boats of the Hamburg-American line, and was the only one of her class to survive the war.

## CRUMBLING GERMAN DEFENSE CAN'T OUTLAST 3 MONTHS, WASHINGTON IS INFORMED

### Empire Reported on Verge of Revolution to End Fighting—Chancellor Overruled by Military Leader in Opposing Armistice Plea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—It was Field Marshal von Hindenburg himself, and not the supposedly pacifist Premier, Prince Maximilian, who caused the German Government to accept President Wilson's peace terms and seek an armistice, according to advices which reached Washington to-day through official sources by way of a neutral country.

According to this version, knowing the desperate condition of the German Army himself better than any civilian, and especially the fact that there is now no supply of raw material to replenish the exhausted stocks of munitions of war, von Hindenburg insisted upon the application for an armistice.

Prince Maximilian is said to have resisted strongly, disclosing himself in the light of a true conservative and autocrat, only to be overruled by the majority of the War Council, at which were present the heads of the German states.

This is pointed to as the explanation of why the German note in response to President Wilson's inquiries was signed by Dr. Solt, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, although the Prince had initiated the correspondence.

From the same source is cabled a prediction that the German defense cannot be continued without a debacle for more than three months at the outside. This statement, from a well informed neutral source regarded as semi-official, is based upon belief that a great revolution is impending in Germany, the majority of the people being determined to have peace at any price.

President Wilson will let his decision regarding the German peace manoeuvres sink into the minds of the Austro-Hungarian people before sending his answer to their Government's appeal.

It was indicated to-day that it would be some days before the President replied to the Austrian throne. By that time, it was pointed out, the people of that country would have time to realize and think over the fact that they are now fighting primarily to retain the Hohenzollern autocracy—and it is confidently believed here that they will not relish the thought.

Practically the same situation applies with respect to Turkey. The Government will take its time in answering both notes, but the Turkish situation differs from the rest in that the United States and Turkey are not at war.

State Department information is that conditions in Austria-Hungary are constantly growing worse. Political conditions particularly are bad.

Unconditional surrender by Germany was the interpretation put on the President's answer to the German plea for peace by both American and Allied military officials here. Only by absolute surrender, they said, can the enemy now prevent the terminating evidence of his defeat—invasion of Germany.

Military opinion appeared to be in full agreement that in enunciating the policy that absolute safeguards and guarantees of the "present military supremacy" of America and Allied forces must control any armistice agreement, President Wilson had placed it beyond the power of Germany to reap any benefit from an insincere move toward peace.

The question of the agencies to be employed in framing armistice conditions naturally will come up only when Germany has complied with the

(Continued on Second Page.)

Racing Entries on Page 2.

## FOCH'S ARMIES IN FLANDERS DRIVING TOWARD COURTRAI

### Fall of Kaiser and Crown Prince Demanded by German Socialists

Abdication Is Favored Unanimously in Resolution Adopted by Party Congress.

ZURICH, Oct. 15.—The Socialist congress at Munich has unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, according to the Munich Nachrichten.

## PERSHING SENDS TANKS TO BREAK THROUGH GERMAN DEFENSES IN MEUSE SECTOR

### Satisfactory Progress Made in the Attacks To-Day Following Gains in Battle Lasting All Day Yesterday.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 15 (Associated Press).—Tanks were brought into action by the Americans to-day to break a way through the enemy wire entanglements west of Romagne.

The progress of the Americans was satisfactory. The Germans apparently were ready to contest the ground as stubbornly as they did yesterday. The enemy artillery was being used freely to hold the Americans, but the Yankee gunners were doing much to break down the German resistance.

Units of the Second American Army, which began operations on Oct. 12 under command of Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, to-day repulsed a German raid on their positions.

**ALL DAY BATTLE YESTERDAY.**

From east of the Meuse to the vicinity of Grand Pre, American forces yesterday chopped a series of fresh notches in the German line. They kept up their swinging blows at the enemy from early morning until late in the afternoon.

While the Germans resisted with grim determination, their decision

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ALL 18 TO 45 MEN SOON TO RECEIVE QUESTIONNAIRES

### Classification of New Registrants Rapid—Influenza Still Holds Up October Calls.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Classification by local boards of the new draft registrants has been so rapid that questionnaires soon will be sent to youths of eighteen and men between thirty-seven and forty-six.

Though required to register on Sept. 15, no action had been taken as to these classes because of the intention to defer calling them for service until all other available material had been exhausted, and final plans were ordered not to send them questionnaires. With their enrollment, the work described by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder as the "classification of the United States" will be complete.

Reports to-day showed that local boards out of 4,542 in the United States had classified all registrants between nineteen and thirty-seven. Influenza epidemic conditions are such in the opinion of the general staff, as to continue the indefinite suspension of the October draft calls, but it is estimated that the next call will be of unusually large proportions.

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**MORGAN LINER ON FIRE.**

Vessel Reported Entering an Atlantic Port in Flames.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 15.—The coastwise steamer El Valle of the Morgan Line, which plies between New York and Gulf ports, was reported coming into port this afternoon after a fire. The El Valle, with other coastwise ships of the Morgan Line, is under control of the Railroad Administration. It is an oil burner of 4,005 gross tons, carrying freight only.

**500 GIRLS FLEE FIRE.**

Students Escape From Sixth Floor and None Is Injured.

Five hundred girls, students in a business course at the Y. W. C. A., Third Avenue and Schenectady Street, Brooklyn, fled down a fire escape from the sixth story this morning when a fire due to defective insulation filled the upper part of the building with smoke. No one was injured.

**LYONS CHILD SINGERS.**  
Father, John's, Singers in use 50 years ago, and body-building.—Adv.

### Ten Thousand Prisoners and Many Towns Occupied on the First Day of New Offensive—Germans Keep on Burning Villages in Their Flight Near Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Belgian troops are on the outskirts of Menin and are within two miles of Courtrai.

The Allies also are in effective artillery range of the railway from Lille to Thourout by way of Courtrai. This means that the Allies dominate the connecting link between the German troops around Lille and those in the Ostend sector.

Several of Germany's largest torpedo boats recently left Zeebrugge, one of the German naval bases on the Belgian Coast, during a stormy night, according to a Dutch frontier message to the Central News Agency.

The German warships were filled to their capacity with soldiers and proceeded for Germany. The Germans also are reported to be evacuating Ostend.

**OFFENSIVE DIRECTED BY BELGIAN KING.**

In the Flanders offensive, which began yesterday under the direction of the King of Belgium, the Germans, attacked on land and from the sea, were thrown back more than six miles on a front of about thirty-five miles. Belgians, British and French participated in an assault between Dixmude and Wervicq. More than 10,000 prisoners already have been taken.

Roulers was captured early in the fighting, and the Belgians pushed four miles to the eastward, occupying Iseghem. At the same time, the British reached the northern outskirts of Menin, less than four miles north of Tourcoing.

A British monitor entered Ostend harbor and bombarded the defenses of that enemy submarine base. It is rumored the warship was feeling out the German positions, preparatory to a major naval action against Ostend and Zeebrugge. The liberation of the villages of Handzeeme, Cortemarck, Cite St. Joseph, Hoogdele, Beveren, Rumbekke, Beythem, Quekene and Winkel St. Elio was announced.

The French took Roulers by assault. The Belgians then advanced a total depth of ten kilometres—more than six miles—reaching the outskirts of Lendelede and capturing Iseghem. A great number of civilians were released.

The Germans set fire to Roulers, Cortemarck, Hoogdele and Gits. Numerous explosions occurred in Roulers.

In a special report on the attack the Belgian War Office announced the capture of Rollegem Capelle, Ledgehem and Moorselle. British troops reached the northern outskirts of Menin.

## FRENCH WIN NORTH OF LAON; CROSS AISNE IN CHAMPAGNE

### Haig Reports That American Troops Co-operating With the British Cross the Selle River and Bring Back Prisoners.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—French troops have taken Barenton Cel, six miles north of Laon, and have crossed the Aisne River west of Grandpre, in the Champagne, seizing the towns of Olizy and Termes, the War Office announced to-day.

Marshal Foch in his new stroke in Flanders is driving a formidable wedge between the German bases of Bruges and Ghent in Belgium and Lille in France. The effective manner in which King Albert carried out his attack Monday has further widened the wedge.

The British army of Gen. Plumer on the right wing of the allied advance is now only three miles from the important railway junction of Courtrai. The French capture of Roulers, the important railway junction east of Ypres, is a serious loss to the Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—American troops on patrol crossed the Selle